PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY MADE PUBLIC

Treaty Makes Berlin Responsible for All Losses Caused to Allies.

FIRST PAYMENT 5 BILLION

Pact Provides Return of Alsace-Lorraine; internationalization of Saar Basin and Danzig; Territorial Changes for Belglum, Denmark and East Prussia; Upper Silesia to Poland; Foe Must Agree to Trial of Ex-Kaiser and Approve League.

New York, May 8 .- An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by Penresentatives of the associated powers was made public here by the committee on public information. It fol-

Paris, May 8.-The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

80,000 Words in Pact.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18, the treaty printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity.

Does Not Deal With Foe's Allies.

It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty.

The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms, as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic sections, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

Restores Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, Isace-Lorraine to France cepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in east Prussia cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Slam, Liberia and Stantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Must Fay for Damages.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an in-Itial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000), subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 14 mostfavored nations tariffs, without discrimination of sort; to allow allies and associated nationals freedom of tran-

sit through. Must Agree to Trial of Kaiser.

She agrees to accept highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kniser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other naflonals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former, and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Must Accept League.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of commissions for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the pence trenty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence, the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commis sions for plebiscites in Malmody, Schleswig and east Prussin. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are 'eral duties.

WHAT GERMANY MUST DO TO GAIN PEACE

Restoration of Alsace-Lor-

internationalization of Saar coal basin. internationaliza-Permanent

tion of Danzig. Territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark.

Cedes Silesia to Poland. Removes all territorial and political rights outside Europe. Renounces "especially" her rights in Morocco, Egypt and

Freedom of transit through her territories.

Highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts.

Provisions as to unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial subjects.

Agrees to trial of the exkaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and customs of war.

Holland to be asked to extradite the former kaiser and Germany to be responsible for delivering the latter.

Accepts league of nations in principle, but without member-

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, German army reduced to 100,-

000 men, including officers. Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed. All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany accepts any agreement reached with its former

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation is made. Any German violation of con-

ditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war. German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.

the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control

of international rivers. Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international ac-

Army Cut to 100,000.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts forty kilometers east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allled occupations of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

Navy to Six Battleships.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Helgoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Agreement of Allies Stated.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the then imperial German government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five allled and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successfully involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentaries (having communicated their full powers found in good and due form) have agreed as

follows: From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated

Section I. League of Nations. The covenant of the league of nations constitutes section I of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its gen-

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMPLOY-MENT BILL TO GO ON STAT-UTE BOOKS.

FISH AND GAME BILL CARRIES

Measure Provided that License to Hunt Would Carry the Right to Fish-Money to Be Spent for Hatcheries.

Jefferson City, Mo. Gov. Gardner returned a number of bills to the senate with his approval attached. Among them was the Duncan measure, creating a commission of the adjutant general and the labor commissioner to aid soldiers, sailors and marines in securing employment. Other bills in the lot were:

Gardner-Making the circuit judges of St. Louis county a board of paroles and increasing their salaries \$1,500 a

Brogan-Increasing pay of clerks of justice courts in St. Louis to \$1,800 per year. Kinney - Enabling corporations to

engage in the "Morris" plan of bank-Seneker-Transferring collection of accounts from counties for care of patients at the Mt. Vernon Sanitarium

from state treasurer to treasurer of board of managers of the institution. Two revision bills by McClintic. McClintic - Measure revising and consolidating law under which board

of barbers' examiners is operating. Kinney - Regulating admission of patients from the city of St. Louis to Mt. Vernon Sanitarium.

Gardner-Amending St. Louis coun ty road law. Casey-Requiring garage keepers to keep a record of all automobiles kept

or repaired by them, and to report alterations of numbers, etc. Lysaght-Requiring branch automopile registration offices to be maintain-

ed in St. Joseph. Anderson-Increasing the pay of the clerks in the office of St. Louis inspector of licenses.

Bonds For Highways Pass Senate.

The senate passed the proposed amendment to the constitution for the issue of \$60,000,000 of bonds by the state for hard-surfaced highways. The house amended the resolution by providing that the money shall be expanded in all the counties of the state and this was accepted by the senate. The resolution will now go to the governor and there is no doubt but what he will approve it, since he recommended its passage to the general assembly.

The bonds are to bear 5 per cent. All of the money arising from autoness are to become a fun for payment of interest on the bonds and to create a sinking fund. This is by far the larggest bond issue the legislature ever submitted to a vote of the people. The proposition will be voted upon at the November genera election, and it is said that a great campaign will be made by the commercial clubs and various civic organizations of the state to secure the adoption of the amendment.

Cement Combine Inquiry

A resolution directing Attorney General Frank W. McAllister to make an investigation to determine whether there is an unlawful combination to boost the price of cement was adopted by the house.

The resolution was introduced by Representative Wilkinson of Jackson county, who said that the "build now" movement for the employment of returning soldiers in Kansas City, St. Louis and elsewhere was being badly retarded by the high price of cement.

He declared on the floor that he has information that an oil company has bought up a number of cement plants and closed some of them down, which at once curtails output and increases the price. Cement, he said, commands a price of \$2.70 a barrel, against a price of only \$1.50 before the war.

Attorney General McAllister said that he had not received the resolution, but that he would make an inquiry to determine whether there is basis for proceedings.

Appropriation Bill.

The house, by nearly unanimous vote, passed the biennial general appropriation bill for the various state departments. The bill carries a total appropriation of about \$3,800,000.

With other appropriation bills already passed or pending, a deficit of \$2,000,000 impends, unless new revenue measures are devised or the state board of equalization recedes from its position on valuation.

A sudden adjournment of the house prevented a vote being taken which apparently would have resulted in the defeat of the senate bill restoring cap-Ital punishment in Missouri. The absence of many members would have enabled the opponents of the measure

to kill it. Although the senate bil, which was introduced and sponsored by Senator Mayes of Pemiscot county, had not been reported on by the house criminal furisprudence committee, it was placed before the house by Represen tative Shouse of Shelby county.

Insist on Fair Valuation.

The trio of Democratic officers on the state board of equalization who ignored the work of Missouri assessors last year and struck \$1,345,000, 000 from their assessments were denounced from the floor of the house and one member arose to inquire whether they could be impeached.

This was a feature of the discussion leading up to the adoption of an amendment to the general appropriation bill repealing the tax commission. The amendment was written by Frank H. Farris of Phelps county, who is the author of a bill to require the state board to equalize property at its true value and making the writ of mandamus the remedy for their failure to do so.

While Farris was excoriating without naming Attorney General McAllister, Secretary of State Sullivan and State Treasurer Middelkamp, he was interrupted by Representative Sheckard of Greene county, a Republican. with this question:

"Has not this legislature the right to impeach these officials?" "I don't know about impeachment,"

replied Farris. "I do not know whether they are guilty of anything that merits impeachment. "But I do know that these high of-

ficials have been acting like a bunch of boys and not like men charged with the responsible duty of equalizing lawfully assessments of this state."

Fish License Bill Dead.

The house has accepted the Mc-Gruder fish and game bill after attempting to tack an amendment.

The bill was at first rejected by the house but upon a reconsideration the measure mustered enough votes to put it over.

The main provision of the new bill proposes a state fishing license of \$1. Under a house amendment a person would have been allowed to hunt and fish with one license, and women and children were exempt from the law. The measure provides that the money from these licenses should be used to establish fish hatcheries in various parts of the state.

Insurance Bill Amended.

Many changes were made in the Shouse uniform fire insurance policy bill by the senate before passing it. It is radically changed as it came up from the house. As it now reads it provides for uniform policies and applies the principle of co-insurance to all parts of the state.

Heretofore co-insurance has been re stricted to cities of 100,000 inhabitants

and over. The measure has been the bone of much contention during the entire session.

Negro Farm Measure Killed.

A bill to provide an appropriation of \$25,000 for a demonstration farm for negroes was defeated by the house, because the Republican members refused to allow the measure to be carried out under the jurisdiction of the be first.' I gave it up." Lincoln Institute, the state negro educational organization. The bill, as passed by the senate, provided that the farm should be under the direction of the state college of agriculture.

ice Cream Inspection. The senate passed, after adopting a number of amendments , the house bill by O'Brien of St. Louis, providing for the inspection and licensing of ice cream manufacturers. As is customary lately the senate expurgated the measure considerably before passing.

Administration of the act is placed in the hands of the food and drug commissioner. It calls for a butter fat standard of 8 per cent in all ice cream manufactured for sale.

Housewives are exempted.

Stop Poisoning Domestic Animals. There was a lively discussion on the floor of the senate over the consideration of Representative Stockard's bill to prevent the killing of domestic anmals with poison, and naturally, dogs held the center of the stage. The bill

There were some objections to the wording of the measure, as it was contended that one who tried to poison wolves might find himself afoul of the law by poisoning a neighbor's dog.

passed and will become a law if Gov.

Pool Re-appointed.

Gardner signs it.

J. Kelly Pool was re-appointed by Governor Gardner as a member of the state prison board for a term of six years.

Anti-Smoke Bill Is Passed. The senate passed the house bill to

force the Jefferson City Gas Company to use smoke-consuming devices for the protection of the new state capitol.

Road Tax Bill Is Killed. Farmer members of the house flew

into action and promptly killed a bill permitting the imposition of a tax of \$2.50 an acre against farm lands adjacent to county highways for the purpose of improving them.

Various Bills.

By Senator Cook: Appropriating \$2,000 for the relief of Mrs. Ell Jenkins, widow of Capt. Eli Jenkins, a prison guard, who was murdered by three convicts last August. By Senator Wix: Allowing township

assessors the same compensation for listing property as is paid county as-Sessors.

By Senator McCullough: Prohibit ing deputy game wardens from seiz ing and holding furs taken during the closed season for trapping fur-bearing animals.



And Then He Quit. A French officer was trying to learn the English language. The following Is his version of our mother tongue:

"When I discovered that I was quick I was fast; that if I was tied I was fast, and if I spent too freely I was fast. I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence 'The at every meeting." first shall be last and the last shall

BACK LIKE A BOARD? IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

There's no use suffering from the awful agony of lame back. Don't wait till it "passes off." It only comes back. Find the cause and stop it. Diseased conditions of kidneys are usually indicated by stiff lame backs and other wrenching pains, which are nature's signals for help!

Here's the remedy. When you feel the first twinges of pain or experience any of these symptoms, get busy at once. Go to your druggist and get a box of the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, imported fresh every month from the leboratories in Haarlem, Holland. Pleasant and easy to take, they instantly attack the poisonous germs clogging Pleasant and easy to take, they instantly attack the poisonous germs clogging your system and bring quick relief.

For over two hundred years they have been helping the sick. Why not try them? Sold everywhere by reliable druggists in sealed packages. Three sizes. Money back if they do not help you. Ask for "GOLD MEDAL" and be sure the name "GOLD MEDAL" is on the box.-Adv.

Too Much of a Good Thing. "I thought," said the boy's mother, that I told you I wanted you to, stay

where I could put my hand on you." "I d-didn't know," he whimpered "that ye wanted me to git across yer knee an' stay there."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured Catarrh Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh it is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonserful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

On Being Cheerful. You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people? Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure, on others?-Lydia Maria

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Cattlithis
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoris

Storms Can Brew, Anyhow. "Pa, where are those dark-looking clouds going to?" "To thunder, my son !"-Cartoons Magazine.

A girl doesn't trouble herself much about a man's future 't he comes with " present or two.

Sppreme Law The children in the neighborhood or

about it. "Tell me about your laws and by laws." I said to one of the members. "Oh," he replied, "we only have one law, and that is to serve refreshments

ganized a club and were enthusiastic

IT'S NO SECRET



your neigh-bor, will tell you that she got her wonderful color. her vivacious spirits, her strength and health by taking a "temperance" tonic. known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Probably no man in America was ever

better qualified to successfully treat the diseases peculiar to women than Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The cases that come to him run into many thousands, giving him an experience that rarely comes to any one man. Dr. Pierce found that in nearly every case there were certain vegetable growths which rarely failed to give prompt relief in those feminine disorders from which so many women suffer. He combined these roots and herbs into a temperance medicins that he called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is sold in both liquid and tablet form by druggists everywhere. A weakly, sickly, backachy, headachy, nervous, despondent woman, with regular or irregular pains-with feminine disorders that come in youth or middle age-is pretty sure to find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the exact remedy that her condition calls for.



An Alibi. Leave it to the Irish to squirm out of tight situations. This one was before Judge Richardson and along with other testimony it was stated that he called the arresting officer names. "Shure, judge, an' I did nothin' o' the kolnd," protested Pat. "All I sid

zoo."-Los Angeles Times. Yes, Rose, every race is a sure thing. but the majority of girls bet the wrong

was that wan of us should be in the

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remeds